

**FIG. 1**

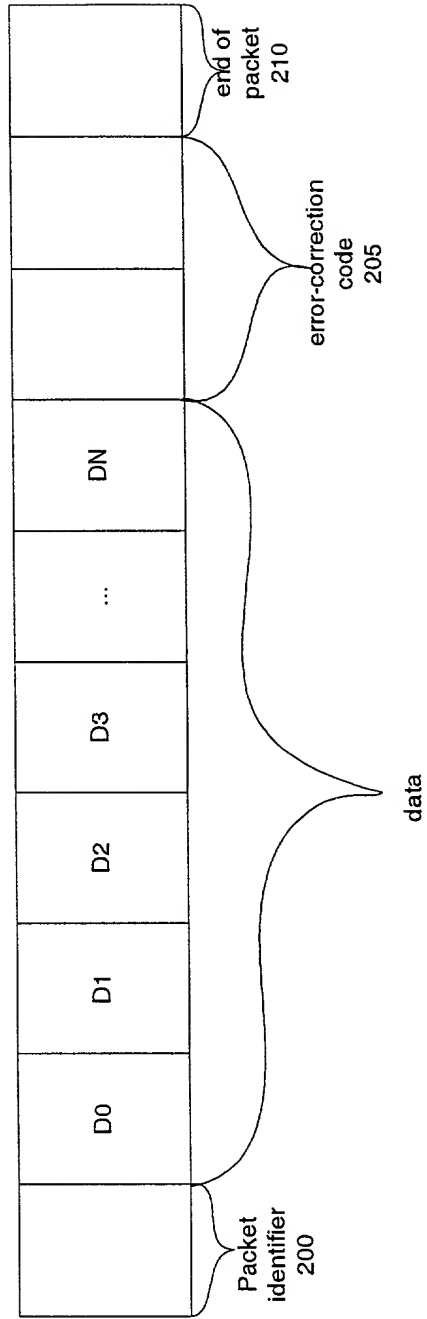


FIG. 2

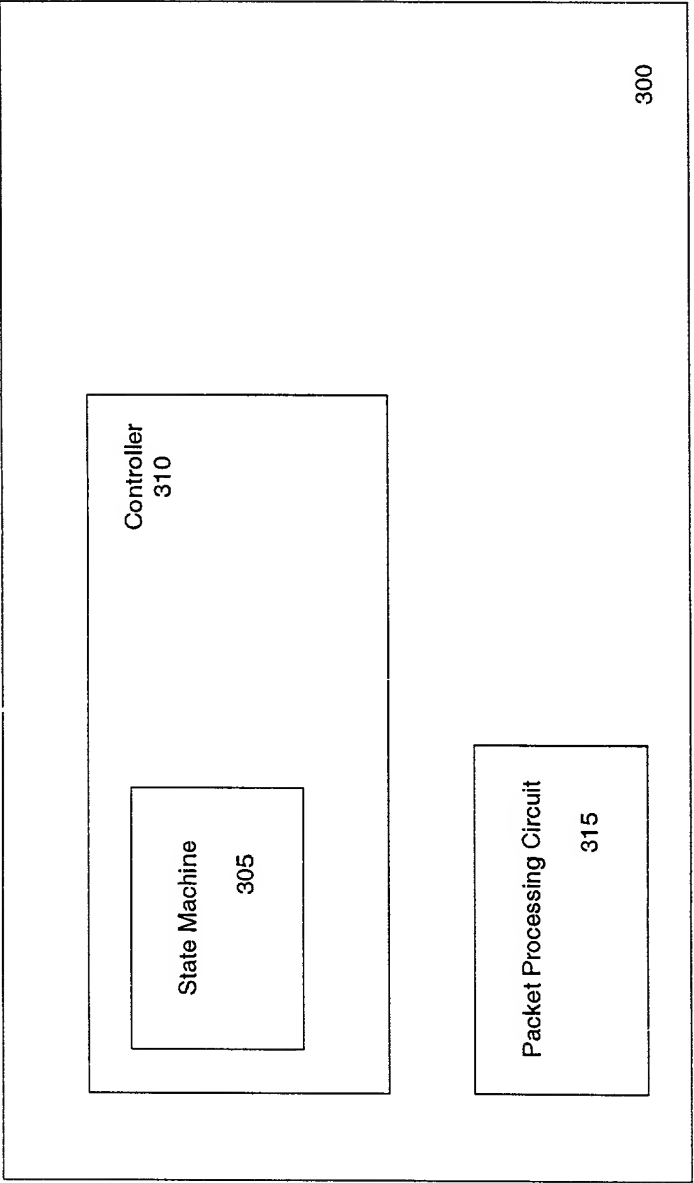


FIG. 3

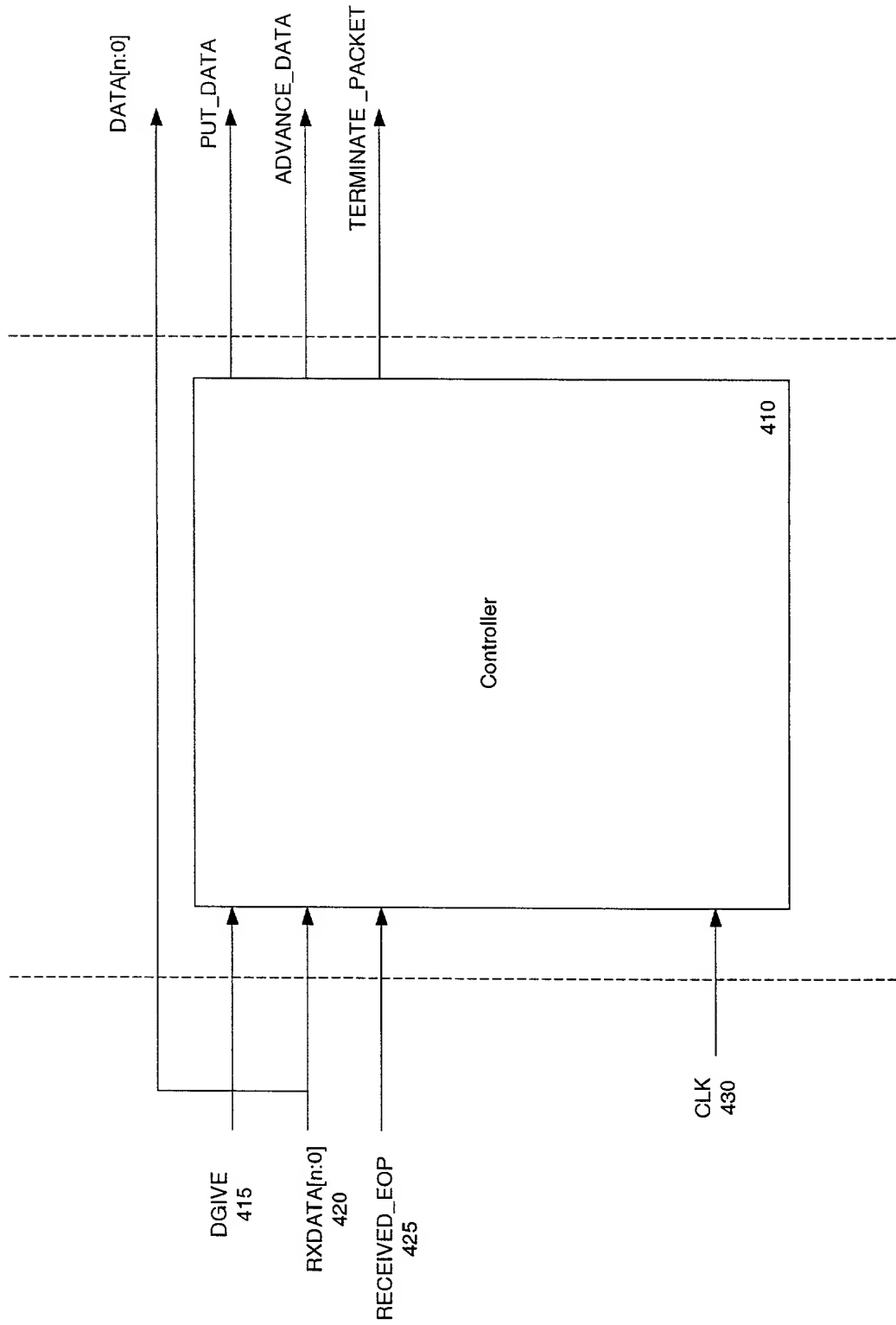
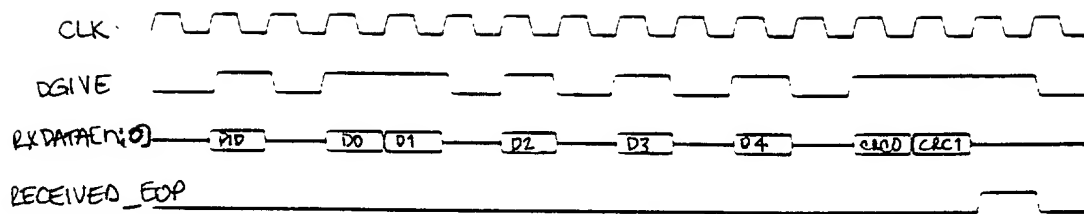


FIG. 4



**FIG. 5**

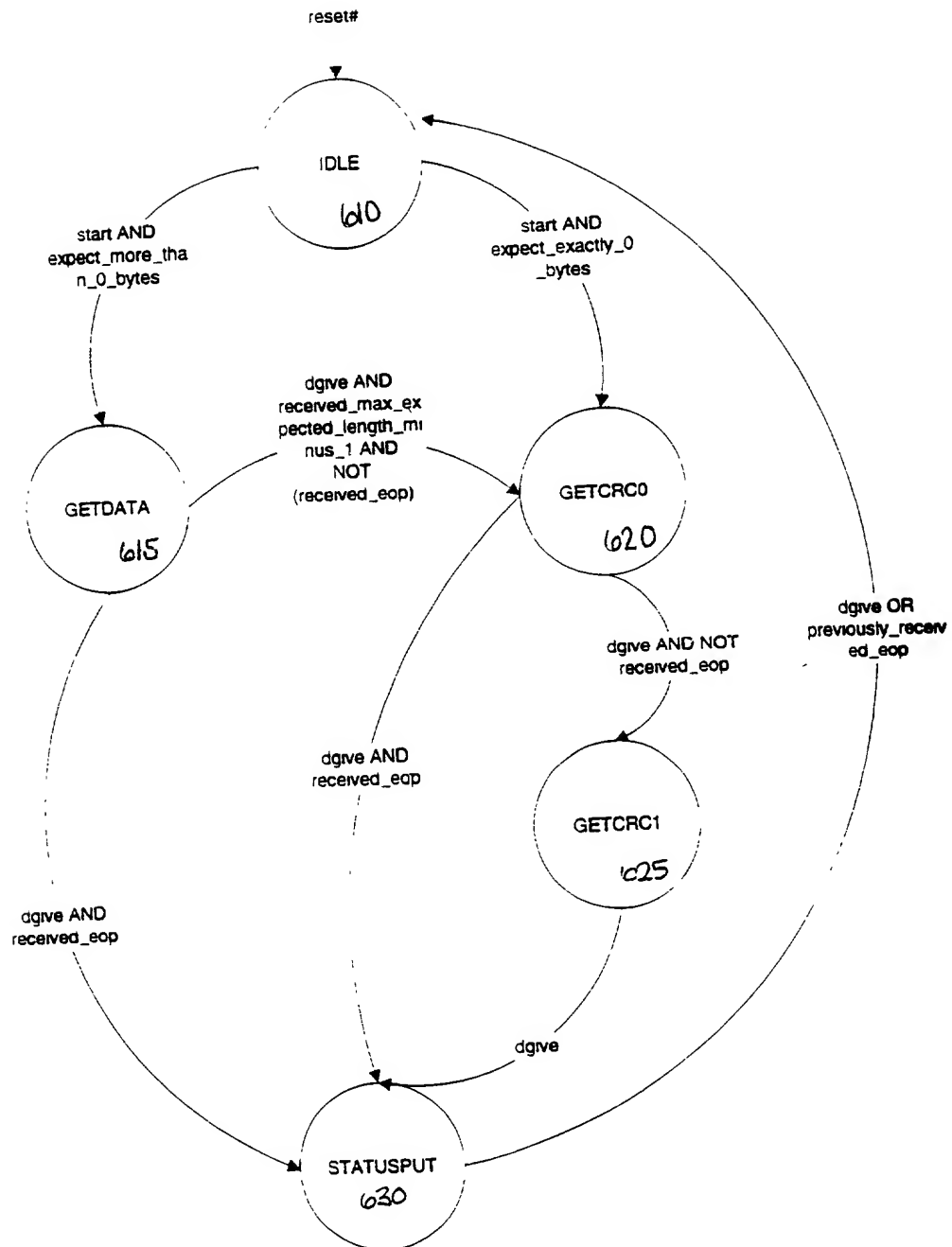


FIG. 6

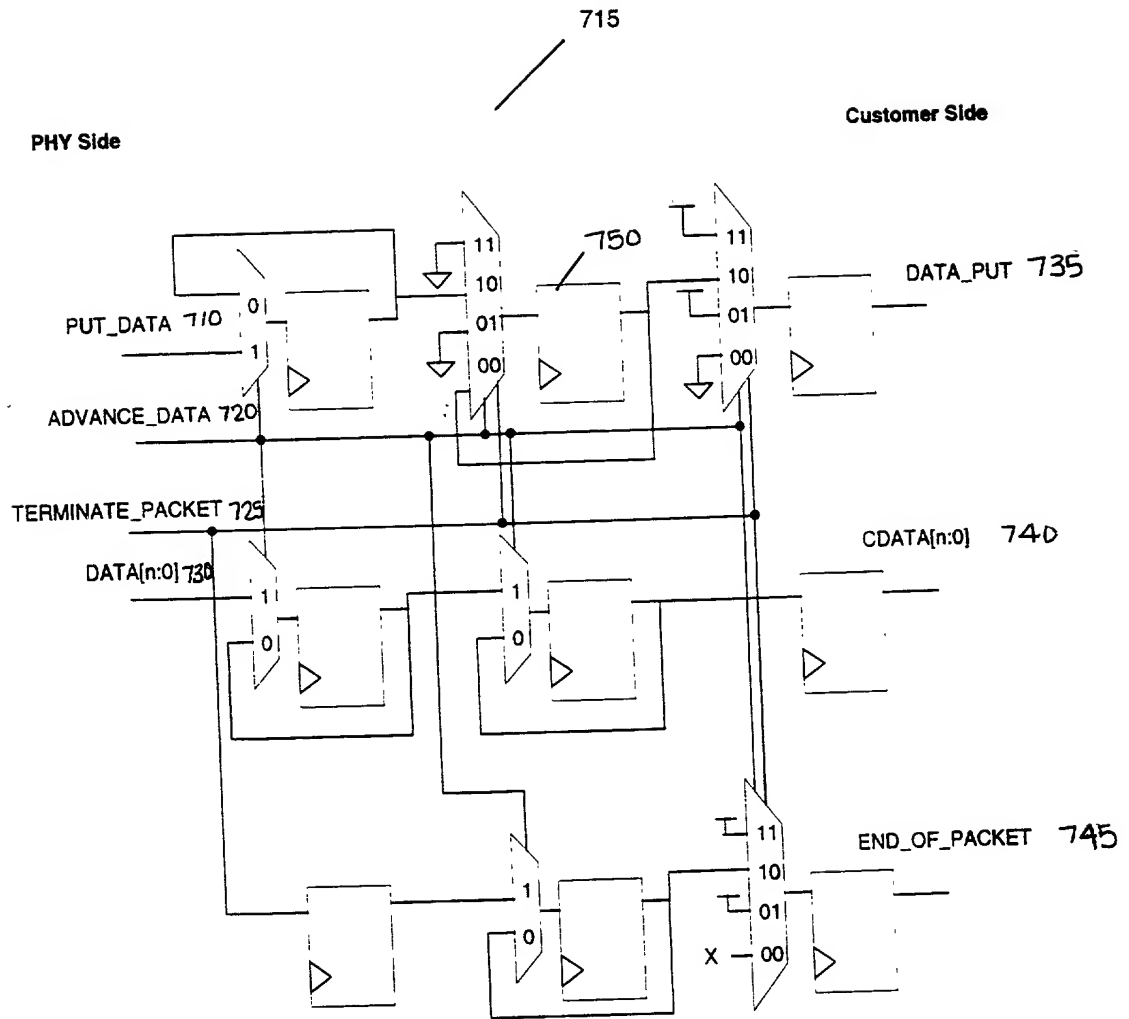


FIG. 7

The diagram illustrates the timing of a CAN bus communication. The signals are as follows:

- CLK**: A periodic clock signal.
- DEIVE**: A signal that transitions from low to high at the start of the packet and returns to low after the data is received.
- RXDATA[n:0]**: The received data, shown as a sequence of bytes: `PID`, `D0`, `D1`, `D2`, `D3`, `D4`, `CEC0`, and `CEC1`.
- RECEIVED\_EOP**: A signal that transitions from low to high at the end of the packet and returns to low.
- ADVANCE\_DATA**: A signal that transitions from low to high at the start of the packet and returns to low.
- TERMINATE\_PACKET**: A signal that transitions from low to high at the end of the packet and returns to low.
- DATA\_PUT**: A signal that transitions from low to high at the start of the packet and returns to low.
- CDATA[n:0]**: The transmitted data, shown as a sequence of bytes: `D0`, `D1`, `D2`, `D3`, `D4`, and `NRCE0`.
- END OF PACKET**: A signal that transitions from low to high at the end of the packet and returns to low.

**FIG. 8**